

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1863.

## Impressment Law.

CONVENTION OF THE COMMISSIONERS—DUTIES OF PURCHASING AGENTS.

The statistics submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury in his recent report to Congress, and which are referred to by our correspondent "Confederate" in his article in this morning's issue, on the "Resources of the Confederate States," furnishes important and valuable information to the country. It is evident that there will be an abundant supply of articles of food during next year and the remainder of this. The wheat crop of 1862, it appears, amounted to 31,366,894 bushels, and the corn to 280,665,014 bushels. The probability is, that the wheat and corn crops of this year will considerably exceed those of 1862. Upon the supposition that they will be the same, and allowing five millions of bushels of wheat for sowing this fall, there will be left twenty-five millions of bushels of wheat to be made into flour. This will make seven hundred and fifty millions of pounds of flour, allowing only thirty pounds of flour to a bushel of wheat. The army will not require more than one hundred and thirty millions of pounds of flour for subsistence during one year if they use corn meal during one third of that time. The Secretary of the Treasury estimates that the tax bill will draw out 3,136,000 bushels of wheat or 94,080,000 pounds of flour. This will lack about 1,500,000 bushels of being enough to supply the army. If the army should use flour and corn meal in equal quantities, then perhaps the amount to be collected by taxation would be sufficient without any purchases being made. The corn raised during this year will not be much less than four hundred millions of bushels, one-tenth of which would be forty millions, which is to be obtained by taxation. This will probably be as much as the army will need. Secretary Memminger in his report estimates that one-tenth of the productions of the country will be sufficient to sustain the army. In this, perhaps he is somewhat under the proper estimates as to what it will require, but it is evident that not very much more will be required than can be raised by the tax bill, if it is properly enforced.

It is, therefore, proper that there should be a convention of the Commissioners of the various States, in order to ascertain what will be the probable wants of the army and what the probable amount of products in the country, in order to determine what will be fair prices for the articles to be purchased. There should be a uniform schedule of prices, with the exception of the difference of transportation. There is no reason why bacon should be worth in Tennessee only thirty-five cents, and in Georgia from seventy-five to eighty-five. One main object of this tax bill, as stated by the Secretary of the Treasury, is "to withdraw from the market the Government as a purchaser of articles of prime necessity, and then individuals would be enabled to purchase at so much lower rates."

He says, "Such a tax would afford abundant subsistence to the army in bread and forage, and it would relieve the currency from an issue of the amount necessary to purchase the articles levied in kind."

Now, if the purchasing agents buy all the wheat, in the country that is for sale, the very object of the tax bill will be destroyed and it will virtually be rendered null and void. "The Government will not be withdrawn from the market as a purchaser of articles of prime necessity, and the currency will not be relieved from an issue of the amount necessary to purchase the articles levied in kind."

Whenever wheat is exposed to the enemy, then it might be advisable to purchase a portion of it in order that the enemy might not get it, and in order that the army may be supplied until the tax can be collected. Further than this they should not go. If the Government becomes the purchaser of all or the greater part of the wheat in the country, a monopoly in articles of prime necessity will be created, and the purchasing agents of the Government will possess almost unlimited power over articles of subsistence. There ought to be, and that soon, a convention of the Commissioners of the various States, and in view of the necessities of the country, the wants of the army and the probable amount of productions, they ought to determine what amount will be necessary to be purchased and what will be a reasonable price.

We are satisfied from what we have seen and heard, that one dollar and a half or at most, two dollars a bushel will be a very remunerative price for wheat. We need cheap bread, and there is no use in creating an artificial scarcity when the earth is teeming with abundance. The soldiers in the field and their families at home, are injured to an alarming extent by high prices, and when the Almighty has blessed us with abundant harvests, we ought not by combinations and monopolies to cause prices to be kept up at the present ruinous rates. If the present tax bill will not "afford abundant subsistence to the army in bread and forage," let it be increased until it will, and by all means let the Government be withdrawn from the market as a purchaser of articles of prime necessity, whenever it can be done with safety. We are satisfied there will be an abundance of food, if it is properly taken care of, to sustain our army and people for nearly two years, and therefore we think this is a matter which should attract public attention. We have not at present the means of knowing the amount of hogs that can be prepared for market during next fall, but we think it will be shown that there will be an ample supply. A large corn crop generally produces a large hog crop, and therefore we think the fears which are entertained by many

that there will be a deficiency of hogs will prove to be groundless.

We have submitted these views, because in our opinion the subject is one which deserves consideration, and we are fearful from indications which we have seen that unduly high prices may be placed upon articles of prime necessity.

## Battle at Knoxville—Defeat of the Yankees.

We stated in yesterday's paper that East Tennessee had been again visited by a Yankee force under Gen. Carter, and that they had been last seen near Lenoir's Station.

From that point they went toward Knoxville, and at 9 o'clock yesterday morning they were met by the small garrison and citizens of that city, a short distance this side. The action at once commenced and continued for three hours, when the enemy were repulsed and retired from the field, going in the direction of Strawberry Plains Bridge on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad.

Dispatches to this city represent the fight to have been desperate. The enemy's force amounted to between four and five thousand, consisting of mounted infantry, cavalry and artillery. Our force comprised McClung's Battery, a small force of Confederate troops and the citizens of Knoxville and that vicinity. We have nothing as to the killed and wounded on either side, except that Captain McClung, of McClung's Battery, was killed. The enemy left their killed and wounded on the field.

## LATER.

At a late hour last night we learned that it was Lieut. McClung of the Ordnance Department who was killed; and that we only lost one other man killed and six wounded. The Yankees in their retreat abandoned fifty horses.

M. Constant Say, an eminent manufacturer in Paris, recently assembled his workmen on the occasion of his having received promotion in the Legion of Honor, and told them that he was determined to encourage industry and perseverance among them, and for that purpose he would pay to each, on completing fifteen years' service, a sum of five hundred francs; adding that his rewards should not rest there, and that very shortly he would announce to them his resolution. M. Say according to his promise, again assembled his operatives a few days since, and announced to them that he had resolved to allow in future—a sum of five hundred francs to every workman having served fifteen years without interruption or fifteen years with interruption; secondly, a life annuity of three hundred francs to every workman having served twenty years with interruption, on condition of their continuing work in his factory; thirdly, that this pension of three hundred francs should be raised to five hundred francs when the workman should no longer be able to work in consequence of age or infirmity. M. Say has at present four hundred and eighty operatives in his employment who have served him for periods varying from fifteen to twenty-eight years.

The Paris correspondent of the London Telegraph complains of the increasing freedom in dress prevalent among the higher class of Paris females. He was at the Italian opera a few nights previous to writing, and was astonished at the magnificence and scantiness of the costumes, which rivalled in those respects the style of the First Empire, when to use the expression of Talleyrand, the dresses "commented too late and ended too soon."

The Count d'Orsay was once congratulated on having the smallest cab boy in London. He replied that he was leaving off his servants by degrees, and now should soon get rid of them altogether. The correspondent is reminded of Count d'Orsay's speech when he sees the gradually receding robes of the ladies of Paris.

The latest diplomatic aspect of the Potomac question is stated by the well informed Paris correspondent of the New York Times as follows: "England has proposed an armistice which has been accepted by France and thus far refused by Austria. But even if Austria adheres to it, the two parties mostly concerned—Russia and Poland—will refuse it and then what? Shall we have a European war or not? In the meantime the insurrection is perhaps more than maintaining itself—it is extending daily over more ground, and the Poles at Paris are absolutely certain that it will yet extend further. Oh! every one exclaims, if the Mexican business were only terminated."

A Convention of certain prominent chess players in England met about a year ago drew up a complete set of new rules for the government of the game. Other chess players in England rebelled. The devotees of the game in France, Germany and Switzerland scouted at the self-elected reformers. A Chess Convention has just been held in Philadelphia, and Yankee land has also recorded its protest against innovation. The Confederates may thus set their minds at rest, that they will not, when the war is over, be startled with the intelligence of a complete revolution in the regulation of their favorite intellectual pastime.

## Singular Disclosures.

"P. W. A.," the correspondent of the Savannah Republican, writing from Richmond to that paper, relates the following:

It is said that Gen. Lee is more than usually reserved in regard to his future plans and operations. He has been constrained to adopt this course in consequence of certain disclosures recently made by McClellan. It appears that Gen. D. H. Hill, during his last year's Maryland campaign, dropped in his tent, probably when he retired from Boonsboro Gap, Gen. Lee's general order to his corps and division

commanders in which he set forth the whole object and plan of his advance across the Potomac, and that this paper was found and carried to McClellan.

In this way, it is alleged, the Federal commander was informed of the strength and disposition of our forces, and knew that Gen. D. H. Hill, with his single division, was left to hold the gap at Boonsboro, whilst Jackson had turned off at Harper's Ferry, and Longstreet had taken position near the Pennsylvania line at Hagerstown. This disclosure explains the rapid movements of McClellan, and the confident manner in which he followed up and delivered the battle of Sharpsburg. Without this knowledge it is not probable he would have sought Lee so soon and eagerly; and thus the latter would have had more time to concentrate his forces, rest his troops and prepare for this conflict. We can never know what would have been the result if that order had not fallen into the hands of the enemy; and yet it is not impossible, had it not reached the Federal General, that we should this day be in Maryland.

## Resources of the Confederate States—Our Ability to Pay Our Debts.

Special Correspondence of the Rebel.

Having shown in a former communication, what will probably be our debt, it remains to inquire what are our resources and means of payment.

The amount of property in the Confederacy has been estimated at near five thousand millions of dollars (\$4,962,000,000).

At the present high price of property, it is probable that the present value of taxable property in the Confederate States is not much less than seven thousand millions of dollars (\$7,000,000,000).

The value of an ordinary cotton crop was over two hundred and forty millions of dollars, at former prices. At present prices it would amount to not less than four hundred millions of dollars. It is probable that after the close of this war, the amount of cotton raised will not be so great as formerly, owing to the fact that so many negroes have been stolen by the enemy, and the further fact that so much more of the labor of the country will be employed in producing food and clothing than was heretofore the case, but nevertheless, the money value of the crop will not be decreased, because the scarcity of the article will enhance the price. The corn crop of the Confederate States in 1862 amounted to two hundred and eighty millions, six hundred and sixty-five thousand and fourteen bushels, (280,665,014). The wheat crop in the same year amounted to three hundred and thirty million and sixty-six thousand eight hundred and ninety-four bushels, (331,366,894).

These were the main agricultural productions during that year. In these estimates, the wheat and corn produced in Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland, are not included. The value of slaughtered animals in 1862, was eighty-one millions four hundred and eighty-two thousand three hundred and eight dollars, (\$81,482,301).

I have not included in these estimates the wool, rice, barley, hay, tobacco and various other agricultural products. I have, however, included the principal products, though I have not included the aggregate amount to a considerable extent, because the condition of things in 1862, and the probable growth and increases in wealth, the amount of debt will be relatively reduced. If the debt of the country should be only six thousand millions, and the property should be only six thousand millions, the debt would be one third of the value of the property, but if the value of the property should be increased to twelve thousand millions, then the debt would be only one sixth of the value of the property, and so on, as the property increases in value. The debt, in proportion, be diminished. A considerable portion of our debt will bear six, seven and eight per cent interest, but so soon as it is ascertained that the interest will be promptly paid, and the principal made secure, then our Government can borrow money at a much lower rate of interest and redeem the bonds, bearing the higher rates of interest. The value of bonds does not depend so much upon the nominal rate of interest which they bear as upon the confidence felt in their ultimate redemption, and the promptness with which the interest is paid. In this way our debt will be virtually reduced without any bad faith on our part, and will in the course of time be all paid.

An export duty of five cents per pound on cotton and also an export duty on tobacco, will raise a large sum of money, and will rapidly reduce the debt. Now cotton at twenty-five cents a pound is the cheapest article that can be used for clothing the world. No country except the Confederate States can grow cotton at twenty-five cents a pound, and if an export duty of five cents is placed on cotton, the consumer will have to pay the five cents duty, and it will not raise the price so much to him as to keep him from purchasing. An export duty might be so large as to prevent the consumer from purchasing the article with the duty added on, but this we do not think would be the case with a duty of five cents on the pound for cotton. What would be a proper export duty on tobacco I cannot say, but I suppose ten cents a pound would not interfere with its sale at all. In this way the consumers of our exports might be made to aid in the payment of our debt. This we have a clear and unquestionable right to do and whether we exercise that right is a matter for our own decision.

There is one view of this subject which ought, in my opinion, to be impressed on the people, and especially on those who have investments to make. The property will have to be heavily taxed to pay the debt. The holders of the bonds will have but little if any tax to pay, and will receive the money paid by others. All the money raised by taxation will be paid to the holders of the bonds, and thus it will be returned to our own citizens, and thereby the wealth of the country will not be reduced. This view shows the importance of men making investments in Government bonds, instead of real and personal property. All men have an opportunity of making investments in bonds, and if they prefer making them in property rather than in bonds, they have no right to complain if those who manifest their confidence in the Government, and show a disposition to sustain its credit by taking its bonds, should enjoy advantages which they will not possess.

It would be much better that these bonds should be in the hands of the people generally than for them to get into the hands of a few capitalists, because the burdens of the debt would be more equally distributed. There may be some who are desirous of distributing money with a view of purchasing large quantities of it at low rates for the purpose of enriching themselves. Such men are among the worst enemies of the country. They are attempting to destroy our credit and thereby inflict a deadly blow upon a cause for which so many have shed their blood.

Let the public generally, and particularly our soldiers, never lose confidence in our currency, and let them invest all they can in Confederate Bonds, and they will thereby benefit themselves, strengthen the arms of the Government, thwart the aims of mercenary speculators and extortioners, who are endeavoring, by all the means in their power, to destroy our currency for the purpose of enriching themselves.

CONFEDERATE.

UNCURRENT MONEY—Uncurrent funds of all kinds still purchased by R. W. CORBIN & CO.

## New Advertisements.

WANTED TO purchase a good copy of this map, or any other good map of Tennessee, and send a purchaser by applying at the Engineer Office, Chattanooga, Tenn. [June 21]

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD—Runaway on Tuesday night, 16th June, our boy George, black, heavy set, weighs 160 pounds, about twenty-two years old, with a cut on his right hand, by which the fore-finger is stiff. We will pay the above reward for his delivery to us at Dalton, Ga., or lodged in any safe jail so we can get him. [June 21] OLIVER, NICHOLS & Co.

SALT! SALT!—100 sacks just received and for sale, wholesale or retail, 2 doors north of Spence House. [June 21] M. T. SWICK & Co.

NOTICE—A large number of strong horses being required for artillery purposes, citizens are invited to offer all such to the Government upon the following terms:

Depot and other Quartermasters charged with the purchase of horses, are instructed to transfer horses to the service to citizens in part payment for good artillery horses, the difference in value as ascertained by two disinterested persons (selected, one by the officer and the other by the citizen) to be paid to the citizen.

By authority of the Secretary of War. [June 21-4w] A. H. COLE, Maj. and Insp't Gen'l Transp't.

## ORDER OF SALE FOR TAXES.

STATE OF TENNESSEE. Circuit Court, Hamilton County, May Term, 1863.

Whereas Thomas L. Gadenhire, collector of the public taxes for the county of Hamilton, has reported to Court the following tracts of land, town lots, or parts of town lots, as having been assessed for taxes for the year 1862, that the taxes thereon are due and remain unpaid, and that the respective owners of the same have no goods and chattels within his county, on which he can distrain for said taxes to wit:

Joel Anderson, lot 36 on Chestnut st., in Chattanooga, valued at \$500, taxes \$2.50, clerk's fee \$1.50, collector's fee \$1.00, total \$5.00.

Bewick J. S. & L. Hyatt, McBurney & Co., 1/2 of Warehouse on Front st., Chattanooga, valued at \$500, taxes \$2.50, clerk's fee \$1.50, printer's fee \$1.50, collector's fee \$1.00, total \$6.50.

Beaton, R. A. heirs, 1 lot on Lafayette road in Chattanooga, valued at \$400, taxes 2.00, clerk's fee 1.50, printer's fee 1.50, collector's fee 1.00, total \$6.00.

Ball James, No. 5 S W 1/4 Sec. 20, 21 Market st., in Chattanooga, valued at \$1,500, taxes 7.50, clerk's fee 1.50, printer's fee 1.50, collector's fee 1.00, total \$11.50.

Bradford J. Heirs, N. 1/4 24 Chestnut st., in Chattanooga, valued at \$400, taxes 2.00, clerk's fee 1.50, printer's fee 1.50, collector's fee 1.00, total \$6.00.

Cliff Wm., 28 acres land on W & A R R, in Chattanooga, valued at \$1000, taxes 5.00, clerk's fee 1.50, printer's fee 1.50, collector's fee 1.00, total \$9.00.

Corby James A., 4 blocks land in Glaze's addition in Chattanooga, valued at \$600, taxes 3.00, clerk's fee 1.50, printer's fee 1.50, collector's fee 1.00, total \$7.00.

Courty Peter, No 2 Cherry st., in Chattanooga, valued at \$400, poll 60c, taxes 2.00, clerk's fee 1.50, printer's fee 1.50, collector's fee 1.00, total \$6.00.

Evans J. J., 1 lot on Mill st., in Chattanooga, valued at \$200, taxes 1.00, clerk's fee 1.50, printer's fee 1.50, collector's fee 1.00, total \$5.00.

Gons O. C., 2 lots on Mill st., in Chattanooga, valued at \$500, taxes 2.50, clerk's fee 1.50, printer's fee 1.50, collector's fee 1.00, total \$6.50.

Hyatt, McBurney & Co., S 1/2 of N 1/2 25 Market st., in Chattanooga, valued at \$400, taxes 2.00, clerk's fee 1.50, printer's fee 1.50, collector's fee 1.00, total \$6.00.

Hannah Mrs W. 60 R. N. 1/4 18 Poplar st., in Chattanooga, valued at \$300, taxes 1.50, clerk's fee 1.50, printer's fee 1.50, collector's fee 1.00, total \$5.50.

Hunt Jno B., No 11 White side st., in Chattanooga, valued at \$200, taxes 1.00, clerk's fee 1.50, printer's fee 1.50, collector's fee 1.00, total \$5.00.

James Henry, 34 Poplar st., Chattanooga, valued at \$300, taxes 1.50, clerk's fee 1.50, printer's fee 1.50, collector's fee 1.00, total \$5.50.

Lewis Armistead, No 2 S Ga. Ave., in Chattanooga, valued at \$400, taxes 2.00, clerk's fee 1.50, printer's fee 1.50, collector's fee 1.00, total \$6.00.

Maloney Patrick, No 10 James st., Chattanooga, valued at \$500, taxes 2.50, clerk's fee 1.50, printer's fee 1.50, collector's fee 1.00, total \$6.50.

Maloney Patrick, No 6 Gillespie st., Chattanooga, valued at \$400, taxes 2.00, clerk's fee 1.50, printer's fee 1.50, collector's fee 1.00, total \$6.00.

Martin Joel, heirs, No 19 Market st., Chattanooga, valued at \$100, taxes .50, clerk's fee 1.50, printer's fee 1.50, collector's fee 1.00, total \$4.50.

Martin Joel, heirs, 39 Poplar st., in Chattanooga, valued at \$200, taxes 1.00, clerk's fee 1.50, printer's fee 1.50, collector's fee 1.00, total \$5.00.

Martin Joel, heirs, 30 Chestnut st., in Chattanooga, valued at \$200, taxes 1.00, clerk's fee 1.50, printer's fee 1.50, collector's fee 1.00, total \$5.00.

McMahon Jerry, 1 lot James st., in Chattanooga, valued at \$400, taxes 2.00, clerk's fee 1.50, printer's fee 1.50, collector's fee 1.00, total \$6.00.

Northrup, C. W. S. 20, Poplar st., in Chattanooga, valued at \$300, taxes 1.50, clerk's fee 1.50, printer's fee 1.50, collector's fee 1.00, total \$5.50.

Newton John C., 1 lot Vine st., in Chattanooga, valued at \$200, taxes 1.00, clerk's fee 1.50, printer's fee 1.50, collector's fee 1.00, total \$5.00.

Olney J. M., 1 lot Early st., in Chattanooga, valued at \$200, taxes 1.00, clerk's fee 1.50, printer's fee 1.50, collector's fee 1.00, total \$5.00.

Pinner A. King, 1/2 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, Poplar st., Chattanooga, valued at \$700, taxes 3.50, clerk's fee 1.50, printer's fee 1.50, collector's fee 1.00, total \$7.50.

Parish W. J., No 16 Walnut st., Chattanooga, valued at \$1000, poll 60c, taxes 5.00, clerk's fee 1.50, printer's fee 1.50, collector's fee 1.00, total \$9.00.

Pirkmore E. S., 1 lot Pine st., in Chattanooga, valued at \$200, taxes 1.00, clerk's fee 1.50, printer's fee 1.50, collector's fee 1.00, total \$5.00.

Patterson Benj N., N 1/2 33 Chestnut st., in Chattanooga, valued at \$400, taxes 2.00, clerk's fee 1.50, printer's fee 1.50, collector's fee 1.00, total \$6.00.

Roach John, 1 lot Lafayette road in Chattanooga, valued at \$300, taxes 1.50, clerk's fee 1.50, printer's fee 1.50, collector's fee 1.00, total \$5.50.

Thompson A. Trustee, 1 lot Clifton st., in Chattanooga, valued at \$700, taxes 3.50, clerk's fee 1.50, printer's fee 1.50, collector's fee 1.00, total \$7.50.

Roach Sam'l 1 acre of land in Chattanooga, valued at \$200, taxes 1.00, clerk's fee 1.50, printer's fee 1.50, collector's fee 1.00, total \$5.00.

Robertson, Hudson & Pulliam, lots 1, 2 & 3 Sidney st., in Chattanooga, valued at \$500, taxes 2.50, clerk's fee 1.50, printer's fee 1.50, collector's fee 1.00, total \$6.50.

Robertson Catharine, 1 lot in Chattanooga, valued at \$200, taxes 1.00, clerk's fee 1.50, printer's fee 1.50, collector's fee 1.00, total \$5.00.

Speckle Ed N., 1/2 42 Market st., in Chattanooga, valued at \$700, taxes 3.50, clerk's fee 1.50, printer's fee 1.50, collector's fee 1.00, total \$7.50.

Simson Perry, 2 lot on Montgomery st., in Chattanooga, valued at \$500, taxes 2.50, clerk's fee 1.50, printer's fee 1.50, collector's fee 1.00, total \$6.50.

It is therefore, considered by the court, that judgment be, and it is hereby entered against the aforesaid tracts of land and town lots, or parts of lots, in the name of the State, for the sum annexed to each, being the amount of taxes, costs and charges, due severally thereon, for the year 1862, and it is ordered by the court that said several tracts of land and lots, and parts of lots, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient of each of them, to satisfy the taxes, costs and charges annexed to them severally, be sold as the law directs. Witness, W. L. ROGERS, Clerk of said court at office in Harrison, the 31st Monday of May, 1863.

W. L. ROGERS, Clerk.  
By C. W. VANDER, D. Clerk.  
I, Thos. L. Gadenhire, collector of the public taxes for the county of Hamilton, Tennessee, by virtue of the foregoing order of sale, will proceed to sell before the Court House door in Harrison, Saturday the 31st day of August, 1863, the foregoing town lots, parts of lots, and tracts of land, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to pay the taxes and charges severally thereon.  
THOS. L. GADENHIRE,  
Tax Collector for Hamilton Co.

## CONGRESSIONAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WE are authorized to announce the Hon. Jno. F. ROBERTS, of Montgomery county as a candidate for Congress in the 8th Congressional District at the ensuing election. [June 21]

WE are authorized to announce Col. JOHN H. SAYRE, of DeKalb county, as a candidate for Congress from the 5th Congressional District, at the ensuing election. [June 21]

WE are authorized to announce Hon. JOHN V. WHIST as a candidate for re-election to Congress from the 12th Congressional District. [June 21]

WE are authorized to announce Hon. WILLIAM G. SMITH as a candidate for re-election to Congress from the 2d Congressional District. [June 21]

WE are authorized to announce Hon. DAVID W. BALLEW, of Fayette county, as a candidate for Congress in the 11th (Memphis) District. [June 21]

WE are authorized to announce Hon. HENRY S. FLOYD as a candidate for re-election to Congress from the 5th (Nashville) Congressional District. [June 21]

WE are authorized to announce Major HIRSH S. BRADFORD, of Haywood county, as a candidate for Congress in the 11th (Memphis) District. [June 21]

WE are authorized to announce Col. J. D. C. ATKINS as a candidate for re-election to Congress of the Confederate States from the 5th Congressional District of Tennessee, at the ensuing election. [June 21]

WE are authorized to announce Hon. THOMAS MERRILL as a candidate for re-election to the Congress of the Confederate States from the 5th Congressional District of Tennessee, at the ensuing election. [June 21]

WE are authorized to announce Hon. D. M. O'NEILL, as a candidate for re-election to the Congress of the Confederate States from the 11th Congressional District of Tennessee at the ensuing election. [June 21]

WE are authorized to announce Hon. A. O. P. NICHOLSON as a candidate for re-election from the 7th Congressional District, at the ensuing election. [June 21]

## For the Senate.

WE are authorized to announce the Hon. SAM. A. SMITH as a candidate for the Senate from the District composed of the counties of Hamilton, Marion, Sevier, Blount and Bradley. [June 21]

R. S. PIRKLE. W. W. HARRIS.  
PIRKLE & HARRIS,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS  
in all kinds of  
GROCERIES, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING  
Goods, and many other articles too tedious to mention.  
Call and see, opposite Presbyterian church.  
May 21-1m

RAGS!! RAGS!! RAGS!!  
We wish to purchase 500,000 pounds of clean cotton and linen rags for which we will pay the very highest price in cash. Persons collecting rags, will do well to separate the white from the colored, as white rags will command higher prices than mixed ones.

Country merchants are requested to collect rags for us. Where any quantity is purchased at a point convenient for shipment, advise us of the fact and we will direct where they are to be shipped, and forward the money for them.

Address FRANK M. PAUL, Chattanooga, Tenn.

## TO KENTUCKIANS.

PARTIES arriving from Kentucky who have letters for me or other business, will please address H. MARRAS & Co., Agents, 1st Brigade, 1st Division, Hardee's Corps Army of Tennessee, E. L. DEAN, formerly of Louisville, Ky. June 7, 1m

## LEIPER &amp; MENEFEE,

PRODUCE DEALERS AND  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
MURKINBERG-TENN.  
Oct. 28th, 1862-1y

## TAKEN UP

AND committed to jail by the military authorities at Chattanooga, on the 3d of October, 1862, and were recently committed by an Acting Justice of the Peace to the County Jail, for the term of the 15th of December, 1862, a negro boy, calling his name JOHN, and says he belongs to Wm. Jones, of Memphis. Said boy is about 20 years old, 5 feet 3 inches high. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him out of jail. [June 21]

J. H. SWAIN, Jailor.

HEADQUARTERS HOOVER'S GAR, TENN. }  
APRIL 10, 1863 }

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of such of the following named deserters from Co. L, Tennessee Battalion of Alabama Cavalry: Private J. W. Childers, 28 years old, 5 feet 3 inches high, fair complexion, light hair and blue eyes. John Webb, about 25 years old, 5 feet 3 inches high, fair complexion, light hair and blue eyes. J. H. Walker, about 25 years old, 5 feet 3 inches high, fair complexion, light hair and blue eyes. Lewis Martin, 20 years old, 5 feet 3 inches high, fair complexion, light hair and blue eyes. Diagonal Ridge, 42 years old, 5 feet 3 inches high, fair complexion, light hair and blue eyes. James Armstrong, 40 years old, 5 feet 3 inches high, fair complexion, light hair and blue eyes. The first three in Marshall county, the last three in DeKalb county, Alabama.

This Battalion is now a part of the 7th Alabama regiment of cavalry.

Z. THOMASON,  
Lt. Col. Command'g Batt. Cav. [may 21]

R. P. LANKFORD,  
Lt. & Adj. [may 21]

## STATE OF TENNESSEE, HAMILTON COUNTY.

D. B. Walker, vs. Attachment  
Alfred M. Cate. In the Circuit Court at Harrison.

It appearing to the court that the defendant Alfred M. Cate is a non resident of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him. It is therefore ordered by the court that publication for four weeks be made in the Chattanooga Rebel, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next term of the circuit court to be held at the court house in Harrison, on the third Monday of November, 1863, and plead answer or demur to the plaintiff's action, or judgment by default will be entered and the cause set for hearing ex parte.

Witness W. L. ROGERS, Clerk of said court at office in Harrison, the 3d Monday of May, 1863.  
[June 21] W. L. ROGERS, Cl'k.

## STATE OF TENNESSEE, HAMILTON COUNTY.